

States should continue to build a vigorous international education policy. Former Secretary of Education Richard Riley has noted that nations across the world are keen on fostering greater faculty and student exchanges and suggested a series of new steps to re-energize the cause of international education in the United States. The conference report of the FY01 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill included language recognizing that international education is a foreign policy priority. On November 11–17, 2000, campuses and schools across the country celebrated the first-ever International Education Week, recognized by Presidential Proclamation. I hope that this resolution will build on these efforts to preserve and extend a proud tradition of support for U.S. international education programs that dates back almost a half century.

Providing an excellent education to America's children has always been vital in preserving U.S. leadership abroad. During the cold war, we demonstrated democracy's strength by winning the space race, by possessing superior scientific knowledge, and by understanding the languages, cultures and history of regions where the defense of liberty and freedom was paramount. In 1958, in response to the launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union, the Congress enacted the National Defense Education Act as a major tool of cold war policy. The NDEA focused on improving the teaching of science and math education, history, geography and foreign languages in all levels of education. The National Defense Education Act provided capital funds to colleges and universities so that they could make low-interest loans to students.

Today more than ever, in an environment of intense global economic, scientific and technological competition, a national education policy is crucial to America's leadership in the world. I believe that we need a new national defense education policy that focuses on foreign languages and the history and cultures in other parts of the world, because we can not lead in a world we do not understand. Unfortunately, we are once again falling behind when it comes to providing our children the tools they need to compete on the global stage.

Less than one-tenth of graduating American college students have studied abroad. The reality of the global economy dictates that we cannot allow this rate to stand. In order for graduates to be effective in the increasingly international business community, they must better understand the world. Secretary Richard Riley put it well last year when he argued that "college students [should] expect their education to give them a diverse global perspective that enriches their learning. More and more, international education will

become the norm, not the exception, and students will routinely study abroad and know multiple languages."

Of course, international education works both ways. The resolution we are introducing today also recognizes the intrinsic value of bringing international students to study in this country. Today, the percentage of science and engineering doctoral recipients from abroad is declining. We must reverse this trend, because international students working in our universities make a valuable contribution to the research and study of their American counterparts and an invaluable contribution to global peace and stability when they return to their home nations imbued with all the possibilities democracy has to offer.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution expressing the need for establishing an international education policy for the United States. I am pleased to join Senator KERRY and other colleagues from both sides of the aisle in this endeavor.

Ask any American Ambassador in any U.S. Embassy what their most valuable programs are and many will respond by citing those programs which promote international cooperation and understanding. Educational and cultural exchanges typically rank high on their list because they are integral to our foreign policy and national security interests and build enormous good will abroad.

Our resolution reflects the same priority to international education. It expresses the need for an international education policy that enhances our national security, advances our foreign policy and strengthens our global competitiveness.

Our resolution states: 1. That all college graduates should have knowledge of a second language and another geographic area of the world; 2. That we should enhance and streamline our educational infrastructure to strengthen international expertise—this should include our employment practices, our tax laws, visa and immigration procedures, educational advising and other areas for improving international education programs; 3. That we should increase U.S. student participation in study abroad programs. For now, only about one percent of our college population study abroad; 4. That we should increase the diversity of countries, languages, and subjects in our study abroad and exchange programs; and 5. We should promote and expand the number, diversity and educational levels of citizen and international professional exchange programs.

We are introducing this resolution because we believe that improved international education and global literacy are important elements of a sound foreign policy. They help: build a foundation of trust and knowledge on which the conduct of international af-

fairs must take place; narrow the distance with other cultures and societies with whom we increasingly interact and share burdens; our competitiveness in international commerce and trade in an increasingly global economy—95 percent of the world's population live outside the United States and are potential customers and knowing the language, the culture, and the customs of other countries helps improve doing business abroad; develop skills to manage our political relations with other countries as we address diverse challenges to stability, national security and economic growth; and in sharing our values (e.g., democracy and freedom) and know-how with others and to acquire values and know-how from others.

We know that international cultural and educational programs played a key role in helping to end the cold war and build the post-Cold War era through interpersonal contacts, grass-roots exchanges and other forms of international engagement.

Success in promoting international education programs today and in the future will help promote democratic values and international cooperation. They can serve to reduce poverty and injustice and promote new leaders and new leadership skills in the U.S. and abroad that are essential to a better world.

Forty-six years ago, I traveled to study at Oxford University, England, where I had the unique opportunity to meet and study with student leaders and scholars from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and other parts of the world. Those two years made a difference in my life and I have been indebted ever since to the experiences and the idealism I learned at the time.

I hope colleagues will share our enthusiasm for international education and will join us in urging the development of a sound, cohesive and constructive international education policy for the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, February 1, 2001 at 9:30 am on the American TWA merger.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, RESTRUCTURING AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia be authorized to

meet on Thursday, February 1, at 10:30 a.m. for a hearing entitled "High-Risk: Human Capital in the Federal Government."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jay Barth, who is a fellow in my office, be allowed to have privileges of the floor during the duration of this debate up to the final vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I thank Jay Barth for all of his help in our office.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as the Senator from the State of Illinois, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks by the Senator from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mrs. FEINSTEIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 244 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. Monday, February 5, 2001, for a pro forma session only.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 2:53 p.m., adjourned until Monday, February 5, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 1, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PAUL HENRY O'NEILL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND; UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASS INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR:

JAMES D. GRUEFF, OF MARYLAND

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASS INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF COUNSELOR:

SUZANNE E. HEINEN, OF MICHIGAN
ROBIN A. TILSWORTH, OF VIRGINIA
GEOFFREY W. WIGGIN, OF VIRGINIA

CAREER MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, AND CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PETER FERNANDEZ, OF NEW YORK
JOHN S. NICHOLS, OF MARYLAND
RALPH IWAMOTO, JR., OF HAWAII

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASS STATED:

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS ONE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AN THANH LE, OF FLORIDA
JOSEPH T. ZUCCARINI, OF FLORIDA

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS THREE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 2001

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DANIEL T. FROATS, OF CALIFORNIA
MICHAEL ANDREW ORDONEZ, OF WASHINGTON
GAVIN ALEXANDER SUNDWALL, OF NORTH CAROLINA
DAVID MICHAEL ZIMOV, OF OHIO

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS FOUR, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 14, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ABIGAIL KESSLER ARONSON, OF NEW JERSEY
ERIN C. BRANDT, OF MICHIGAN
DON L. BROWN, OF TEXAS
LINDA ELISA DAETWYLER, OF CALIFORNIA
PAUL GRADY DEGLER, OF TEXAS
CHERYL L. EICHORN, OF VIRGINIA
JOSHUA D. GLAZEROFF, OF NEW YORK
JOHN J. HILL, OF ALASKA
MICHELLE MARIE HOPKINS, OF CALIFORNIA
GEORGE W. LYNN, OF VIRGINIA
DOUGLAS L. PADGET, OF VIRGINIA
REBECCA ANN PASINI, OF INDIANA
TROY ERIC PEDERSON, OF VIRGINIA
SCOTT MICHAEL RENNER, OF COLORADO
JOHN C. ROBERTS, OF MISSISSIPPI
ABIGAIL ELIZABETH RUPP, OF VIRGINIA
AMY WING SCHEDLBAUER, OF TEXAS

CONFIRMATION

EXECUTIVE NOMINATION CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE FEBRUARY 1, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN ASHCROFT, OF MISSOURI, TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL.